

# PiXL Independence:

## PE – Student Booklet

KS5

### History of Sport

#### Contents:

- I. Quizzes – 10 credits each
- II. Reading Task – 50 credits
- III. Research Task – 80 credits
- IV. Website Task – 80 credits
- V. Long Answer Questions – 100 credits
- VI. Videos – 50 credits

## I. Quizzes

Complete the quizzes.

*10 credits.*

### Multiple Choice and Single-word Answer Quizzes

#### Pre-industrial Britain

1. Which is not a feature of pre-industrial society?
  - A. Transport was limited
  - B. Widespread illiteracy
  - C. Class divisions existed
  - D. Migration to urban areas
  
2. What is the correct terminology for sport in pre-industrial Britain?
  
3. What sport was played by the upper class in pre-industrial Britain?
  
4. What is not a reason for banning lower class sport?
  - A. Violent nature of the sports
  - B. Unwritten rules
  - C. Damage of property
  - D. Gambling/wagering
  
5. What is the definition of a 'patron'?
  - A. A member of the Church who looks after a lower-class performer
  - B. A member of the gentry who looks after a lower-class performer
  - C. A member of the upper class who organises upper class sport
  - D. A member of the lower class who organises lower class sport
  
6. What sport is played by the lower class in pre-industrial Britain?
  
7. What athletics event was competed in, in pre-industrial Britain?

8. What date is the end of pre-industrial Britain?
9. Why did sport for the lower class have no rules?
- A. People could not follow structure
  - B. People were illiterate
  - C. People did not have time
  - D. People had no transport
10. Which is not a reason of how were the upper class involved within lower class sport?
- A. Participating against the lower class
  - B. Wavering/gambling on the races
  - C. Acting as managers of athletes
  - D. Organising competitions

## Industrial and post- industrial development of sport (1780-1900)

1. What was sport called between 1780-1900?
2. Who founded the Wenlock Games in 1850?
3. Who established the International Olympic Committee in 1890?
4. Which is not an initial effect of the Industrial Revolution?
  - A. Lack of leisure time
  - B. Lack of transport
  - C. Lack of income
  - D. Loss of rights
5. Which is not a positive effect of Industrial Revolution?
  - A. Industrial patronage
  - B. Travel became cheaper
  - C. Health and hygiene improved
  - D. Space became greater
6. What is the term for 'large numbers of people migrating/moving from a rural area into towns and cities, seeking regular work in the factories.'?
7. Which is not a benefit of the transport revolution?
  - A. Teams could travel further on a regular basis
  - B. Travel and transport became cheaper
  - C. Competitions remained local and accessible
  - D. Spectators could attend the fixtures
8. State two ways how the introduction of the middle class improve the development of sport in industrial and post-industrial Britain?

9. Which is not a characteristic of rational recreation?
- A. Sports were rule based
  - B. Gambling and wagering remained the same
  - C. Facilities were purpose built
  - D. Promoting Christian values
10. Which is not a reason of how the British Empire impacted sport?
- A. The British Army encourage good social control and morality.
  - B. Diplomats travelled the world and took sports such as rugby and cricket with them.
  - C. National Governing Bodies were developed to establish competitions internationally.
  - D. Factory owners set up teams and gave workers time off to play.

## **Amateurism and professionalism**

1. Which best describes an amateur?
  - A. A person who plays for financial gain
  - B. A person who plays for the glory of winning
  - C. A person who plays sport for the love of it
  - D. A person who plays sport to belong to the social elite
  
2. Which best describes a professional?
  - A. A person who plays sport to become a part of the social elite
  - B. A person who plays sport fairly and follows a code of ethics
  - C. A person who plays for financial gain
  - D. A person who plays as they have a lot of free time
  
3. Identify two positive impacts of amateurism in sport.
  
4. Describe two differences between gentleman amateur and working-class professional.
  
5. Which is not a feature of an early twentieth century amateur?
  - A. High status
  - B. Top performers
  - C. Highly moral
  - D. Committed to training and performing
  
6. Name one feature of a modern-day amateur.
  
7. Which is not a positive of modern-day amateurism?
  - A. Codes of conducts based on principles
  - B. Fair play and the Olympic ideal
  - C. Codes of amateurism such as sportsmanship
  - D. The leisure time available to participate in sport
  
8. Name two factors that are responsible for modern day professionalism.

## The rationalisation and modern-day development of sport

1. Name two reasons for growth and development in Association Football.
2. Explain one way commercialisation has increased wages within Association Football.
3. What was the 'Bosman Ruling'?
4. Name two socio-cultural factors that have increased opportunities for girls in Association Football.
5. Which area in Association Football still has a poor representation of women at elite level?
  - A. Player
  - B. Coach
  - C. Manager
  - D. Official
6. What class played lawn tennis?
  - A. Upper
  - B. Middle
  - C. Lower
  - D. Working
7. Which was the most positive factor of lawn tennis?
  - A. It could be played by all different classes
  - B. It could be played by females
  - C. It did not require a lot of space in the city
  - D. It involved a lot of specialist equipment
8. What is the 'open era'?

9. Which athletics event was included for women before the Olympics in 1984?
- A. Marathon
  - B. Triple jump
  - C. Long jump
  - D. Hammer throw
10. What was used to separate gentleman amateurs and working-class professionals in athletics?



## The Golden Triangle

1. Sport, business and media come together to make what?
2. Define 'commercialisation'.
3. Which is not a characteristic of commercial sport?
  - A. Entertainment
  - B. Athletes as commodities
  - C. Wide media coverage
  - D. Amateur sport
4. Name two benefits of commercialisation for professional players.
5. Identify two effects of commercialisation on sport.
6. Which is not a reason for a company to invest large money in sport?
  - A. Increased sales
  - B. Increased brand awareness
  - C. Increased sporting participation
  - D. Increased publicity
7. What is 'globalisation'?
8. Name two social media platforms.

## II. Reading Task

***Read the article and summarise the findings within the piece of writing. You must summarise the findings within a maximum of 300 words creating an overview of the piece of writing.***

D. Levinsen and K. Christensen (eds.), A brief history of sport in the UK- Encyclopaedia of World Sport 2005. Accessed on website: <https://martinjohnes.com/2020/04/15/a-brief-history-of-sport-in-the-uk/>

Martin Polley (2000) 'The amateur rules': Amateuism and professionalism in post-war British athletics, Contemporary British History.

Jan Rintala (2013) Women and the Olympics- Making a Difference.

Leigh Robinson (2010) The Business of Sport.

***Read the 5 chapters from within the book. Write the five most important points from your reading as well as summarising both the positives and negatives that the topic has had on sport and the role sport played within society. Your book review can be no longer than 500 words.***

International Olympic Committee (2021)- The History of the Olympic Games: Faster, Higher, Stronger.

Richard Holt (1990) Sport and the British: A Modern History.

Robert Colls (2020) This Sporting Life: Sport and Liberty in England, 1760-1960.

Trevor Slack (2005) The Commercialisation of Sport (Sport in the Global Society).

Allen Guttmann () The Olympics, a History of the Modern Games.

### III. Research Task

Research the history of sport in Britain from pre-1780 to the present day. Create a timeline of events that occurred to change sport and physical activity and show your understanding of the development of sport. Include key influential people who made significant changes to the face of sport.

Research the emergence of female athletes in modern day sport. Create a power point about the emergence of women in sport using key information from the Olympics history.

Research amateur performers in comparison to professional performers. Create a leaflet providing information on how both the amateur and professional athletes have developed from pre-industrial Britain to modern day sport.

Research the use of sport to create profit in businesses. Consider both the advantages and disadvantages this has on the performer, the sport and the company. Write an essay explaining the use of commercialisation in sport.

Select a sport of your choice to research. You are going to research the following 4 things; where did the sport come from, how has commercialisation supported the sport, does the sport have professional performers and how are they funded and does the sport have equal opportunities for male and female athletes. With your findings create a poster advertising the sport based on how it has developed over time.

#### IV. Website Task

Website task: Select a website and design a power point presentation you could give to a group of students just beginning the A Level PE course. Include key notes you could discuss on each slide.

<http://www.wenlock-olympian-society.org.uk/history/first-wenlock-olympian-games/>

<https://www.brianmac.co.uk/history.htm>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_sport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_sport) (Remember when using Wikipedia, you need to complete further research to ensure the information you have collated is reliable).

<https://www.thoughtco.com/history-of-sports-1992447>

<https://www.womeninsport.org>

*80 credits.*

## V. Long Answer Questions

Choose a longer answer question from the question bank below. Write a response to the question. You must include a plan of what you are going to include, a key word board and your final written answer, completed in full sentences and paragraphs.

1. Evaluate how the effects of commercialisation have changed performance within sport from pre-industrial Britain to modern day Britain. Give practical examples to support your answer.
2. Analyse the emergence of women in sport from pre-industrial Britain and modern-day Britain in raising participation levels in sport. Give practical examples to support your answer.
3. Assess the role that amateurism and professionalism played in sport between the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the present day. Give practical examples to support your answer.
4. Evaluate the role the golden triangle plays within sport and the impact it has on sport, media and businesses. Give practical examples to support your answer.
5. Association Football is the most popular sport within the UK and is an extremely popular sport across the globe. Analyse the role football plays in participation in sport and how the sport has been developed global through the 20<sup>th</sup> century to the modern day. Give practical examples to support your answer.

*100 credits each.*

## VI. Videos

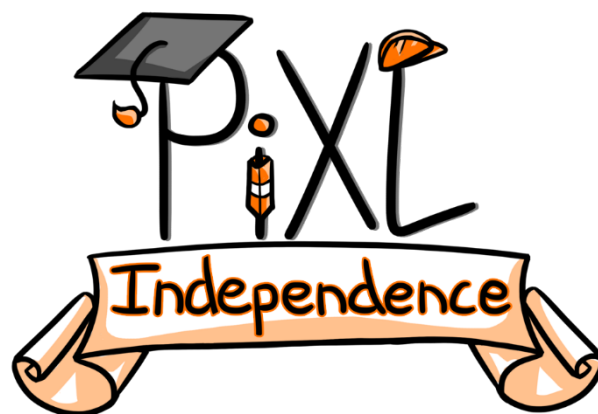
Produce a video that compares amateurism and professionalism. The video must include key sporting examples and clear explanations of the key differences between amateurism and professionalism in sport. Remember to show how this was developed over time.

Create a black and white film outlining the progress of sport over time beginning at pre-industrial Britain: popular recreation through to the industrial and post-industrial development of sport. Include key explanations of what the sporting environment was like for different classes and the reasons for this sporting environment within society.

Produce a news programme video explaining the rationalisation and modern-day development of football, tennis and athletics. Include detailed explanations of how each sport developed over time and how female athletes have emerged.

Create a social media page to explain the relationship commercialism, sport and media have. Use high profile athletes to demonstrate the impact and effects the golden triangle has on sport.

*50 credits per video.*



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